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CONGRESSIONAL

THE WHITESIDE VIEW COMPANY REVELATIONS

Unguarded Action of Senator McLaurin of Mississippi—Supplementarily Damaging Conduct of Senator Foraker in Brushing Aside Further Inquiry After the Matter Was Once Up—Pictures and Clients That Tell Tales.

What may have been the reason that prompted Senator McLaurin of Mississippi to bring up in the Senate the matter of the Whiteside View Company of Cincinnati is difficult to understand, plain as the reason may be. Less difficult is the establishment of the theory upon which Senator Foraker of Ohio proceeded in brushing up and brushing away the matter as "inconsequential."

Cases of negro lynchings have of late been particularly frequent, and the cause of the lynchings, the assaulting of white women, has visibly increased. Conflicting theories have been advanced on the subject. From the white camp, which has by far the greater opportunity to be heard, the theory has been advanced, aye insisted upon that these occurrences denote the hopeless inferiority of the negro. The theory is that the negro is substantially an animal, and all the more dangerous because gifted with more than animal intelligence. The rampant animal instinct renders him a brute with the brute's passions, and that, coupled with higher intellect makes of him a monster. Upon this theory the occurrences are wholly charged to the negro, with the white woman as the unwilling victim, and this in turn has been used as an element in the lever for the Jim Crow, or negro disfranchising propositions that have multiplied of late.

From the negro camp another theory has been set forth. It is the theory that Fred Douglass himself advanced. Meeting this charge of the brute passion of the negro as manifested by the numerous violations of white women, Fred Douglass denied that the negro alone was to blame. He quite pointedly claimed that the white women in question were not unwilling but willing victims. In fact that there was the fault, which, once committed, they sought to shoulder upon the negro. Douglass argued that if the negro were what was claimed against him, the violations of white women would have been frequent during slavery when male negro servants entered their mistresses' bed rooms early in the morning to attend to their work, and the masters being frequently away, the negro's opportunities were greater. He did not avail himself of them then. He was then the negro of to-day. If to-day he is a brute how came he not to be a brute before? Douglass does not account for the changed attitude of the white women on the subject. But his interesting theory suggests still more interesting solutions.

Be it as it may, what is called assaults of white women by negroes increased tremendously. Under such circumstances the Whiteside View Company of Cincinnati is discovered to be doing a flourishing business in an odd line. The discovery was made in Memphis, Tenn. The following facts are gathered from the Congressional Record on the subject:

On the 11th of this month four white men were arrested in Memphis for selling obscene pictures. They were taken red-handed. In their baggage were found many beautiful pictures—photographs of landscapes and other views. But in addition to these there were other photographs ranging from the suggestive down to the revoltingly obscene—in all of which there figured one couple, the male a negro, the female a white woman, in loving embrace. All the pictures were gotten up by the Whiteside View Company of Cincinnati, whose name was printed on them. With each set of pictures sold there was also sold a view-glass in a frame, which they called a stereoscope and gives a perspective. Placing the picture in the frame and looking through, it shows like an open view. A photograph of Bongers' "Birth of Venus" was among the set. In the original the man in the picture is white, in the Whiteside View pictures he is colored black. With the exception of this and a very few others, the pictures were PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.

The prisoners confessed that they had been in the business for more than nine years, all claimed to be regularly employed by the Whiteside View Company, and they

WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

FOR REMEMBRANCE TO-DAY

stated that the concern had not less than one hundred agents scattered over the country.

The pictures were disposed of among negroes and whites. It goes without saying that while male and female negroes purchased them, the white clientele was circumscribed to females.

The revelation tells more than a tale of increasing hardship in the earning of an honest living: recourse to such methods for existence is never had unless under stress. The revelation tells something else. Just because such "industries" arise under the lash of want the direction they take is guided by the "market." Such industries reveal, accordingly, a moral decline within the white population that no amount of pharisaic indignation can conceal. Pharisaic indignation is tantamount to a plea of guilty.

That Senator Foraker should have been anxious to pharisaically brush the affair aside is natural. But how hair-brained was not Senator McLaurin of the negro State of Mississippi in flying off the handle by giving the affair the official advertisement of the Congressional Record!

STIR IN 'FRISCO

Police Would Throttle Free Speech in Business Section.

San Francisco, March 14.—Great excitement prevails in the labor circles of San Francisco just now. An ordinance prohibiting street meetings in the business parts of the city has been submitted to the Board of Supervisors by Chief of Police Wittman. The carrying out of this ordinance would practically do away with street speaking here, as the streets, then available, would be in unfrequented parts of the city. Protest against this law is, therefore, the order of the day.

This most dastardly act of San Francisco's dictatorial police has brought about union of various elements which have been drifting together for some time. All fakirism, from the bogus Socialist up to the Salvation Army, is now united in a common cause. Thus, in spite of its pernicious character, the ordinance fills a long-felt want.

A Free Speech Defence League has been formed, under the auspices of the A. L. U., and many unions have passed resolutions against the proposed law.

The "League" held a mass meeting at the Alhambra Theatre last Sunday evening. The Kangaroo element seemed to predominate there, although the clergyman was a conspicuous figure also. The "Appeal to Reason" held the first place among the literature of the occasion. Resolutions against the suppression of free speech were passed, and the A. L. U. was held up as a model Socialist organization.

It is to be hoped that the Supervisors will not find the passage of the ordinance to their material advantage, for certainly neither resolutions nor polite appeals will move that august assembly to pity.

The retail butchers of Oakland, backed by the wholesale meat dealers, locked out all their union employees last week, but it is thought that the affair will be settled without much inconvenience to the public.

On the 7th instant the Federated Trades called a general strike in the Delt Agricultural Works, of Stockton, and on the next morning 110 men walked out of the works.

The difficulty with the gas workers of San Francisco has been settled.

The Pacific Boiler Makers' strike was of very short duration. The union is reported to have won.

The trouble in the Painters' Union is still unabated. The national "centers" are now taking a hand, and the affair is getting interesting.

L. A. 329, BUFFALO, N. Y.

L. A. 329, S. T. & L. A., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer and recording secretary, Frank F. Young; financial secretary, William Billbarrow; "Lessons of the Commune," Emanuel Hawk; treasurer, John Yates; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Schultz; agitation committee, Hawk, Wooley, Yates and Charles Seavers; entertainment committee, Schultz, Young and Rohoff.

F. F. Young, Organizer.

SALEM, MASS., ATTENTION!

A meeting of the S. L. P. will be held in Comrade Brennan's house, 4 Warren street, on Tuesday, March 29. Comrades, be sure to attend.

Thos. F. Brennan, Organizer.

stated that the concern had not less than one hundred agents scattered over the country.

and there, tapping a man on the shoulder or beckoning him out. Those thus selected were formed into a column. It was an awful thing to see one man thus picking out a batch of his fellow-creatures to be put to a violent death in a moment without any trial. A few paces from where I stood, a mounted officer pointed out to General Gallifet, a man and woman for some offence. The woman, rushing out of the ranks, threw herself on her knees and with outstretched arms implored mercy. The general waited for a pause, and then with impassive face and unmoved demeanor, said: "Madame, I have visited every theatre in Paris; your acting will have no effect on me." I tried to arrive at what guided the general in his selections. The result of my observations was that it was not a good thing on that day to be noticeably taller, dirtier, cleaner, older or uglier than one's neighbor. Over a hundred being thus chosen firing party told off and the column resumed its marching, leaving them behind. In a few minutes, a dropping fire commenced and continued for a quarter of an hour. It was the execution of these summarily convicted wretches." The London Times of May 31, 1871, tells of Gallifet halting a column and picking out eighty and again twenty victims to be shot.

We have thus gone a little into the history of the General Marquis de Gallifet for a very significant reason. Our readers will remember the "Dreyfus affair" in France a few years ago. This Dreyfus was a military man, an upholder of the class that oppresses the workers. Other military men had done him an injustice. But that was no concern of the workingmen, least of all of a Socialist. The military body, and the class it upholds, have committed, and daily commit, enough atrocities upon the workers, to engage the entire attention of Socialists, without the latter bothering about the quarrels among their oppres-

sors or the acts of injustice they commit against each other.

Certain French "Socialists," co-called, did, however, take up the cry for Dreyfus. The Republic was declared to be in danger, and one Millerand, who calls himself a Socialist, was offered and accepted the portfolio as Minister of Commerce, in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet of the so-called Republican Defense. And who was the Minister of War in this cabinet, none other than the murderer Gallifet! It was not long after his entry into the cabinet that the traitor Millerand, the "Socialist Minister," participated in the massacre of strikers at Martinique and Chalon.

Needless to say the Socialist Labor Party, and its prototypes in France and elsewhere repudiated Millerand as a Socialist the moment he entered the cabinet. The Revolutionary Socialist stands by the principle that there can be no compromise with the enemies of labor. No Socialist can ever accept office at the hands of a capitalist government. He cannot accept office under capitalism, other than by the franchise of the people. And when thus elected as a candidate of the Revolutionary Socialist party, such as the Socialist Labor Party, such elected official must remain the mandatory of his party.

As our movement gives evidences of growth schemers like Millerand will attempt to exploit it. Men of the doomed middle class, hoping thereby to postpone the day of fate will proclaim themselves "Socialists" and by joining the movement will attempt to use it as a buffer between themselves and the grinding chariot of capitalist concentration. We must scan closely all who apply for admission to our ranks, that no self-seeker get in, and when one is found inside vigorous action must be taken to put him on the outside. Compromise invariably leads the Millerands to where they must go hand in hand with the murderous Gallifets.

HARTFORD AGITATION

Although the official beginning of spring is hardly a week away, yet, in spite of this, winter weather holds full sway at present. The extreme severity of a very long winter has greatly interfered, aye, brought all outside Party work to a dead standstill, but, at last the ice is breaking up in this respect.

Saturday last, Section Hartford, Conn., held the annual Commune memorial at its headquarters. It proved a success in every respect. The premises were crowded with an appreciative audience, and quite a number of them stayed until the "wee" small hours had made their appearance.

Instrumental and vocal music was rendered in profusion, and the meaning and importance of this new historic event was explained by Comrade De Leon of New York. His address proved very interesting and, therefore, was listened to with rapt attention by the audience.

The next day, Sunday we held a public meeting in the afternoon at Germania hall, at which De Leon lectured on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." That he handled the subject in a masterly manner was evidenced by the frequent applause with which the appreciative audience expressed its assent, and the interest shown at the close of the lecture by a number of questions, which of course were answered to the entire satisfaction of the large audience.

Aside from the interest and close attention displayed at this meeting, it was the best attended meeting we ever had

at this place. Notwithstanding the fact that on former occasions we had tried all sorts of expensive advertisements, we never could succeed in having a well attended indoor meeting, whereas at outdoor meetings it proved an easy task to gather a crowd of several hundred. Pondering over this, we hit upon a plan and, judging from the result, it was a success.

Considering the mental makeup of many a man, it appears that some are under the impression, that when entering a hall without paying an admission fee, they are merely tolerated there, and are, at the same time, under some moral obligation to the party that called the meeting. Being opposed to the party, they instinctively stay away, rather than be placed in such a position.

To overcome this attitude, and as an experiment, we issued admission tickets, five cents each. Hardly none, having a little interest in the matter, can pretend to not being able to pay 5 cents, also gives him the right to be there. Beside this there are some people who do not appreciate anything that is to be had for nothing; so even these, having paid, will try to get in return their nickel's worth and come to the meeting. This scheme worked both ways, and our main point was gained in getting them there. Incidentally the scheme also paid off for the meeting, while dispensing with the somewhat obnoxious collection. Of course, to sell tickets is a little more arduous than distributing handbills merely.

At yesterday's session of the S. E. C. it was evident that the reward offered in the contest will surely settle down in Hartford, unless energy is developed by said Sections absolutely unmeasurable by past endeavors. Therefore, comrades, be up and doing, but put some extra energy into it.

LOCKOUT THREATENED

IN LYNN, MASS., IF TURNED SHOE WORKERS DO NOT ACCEDE TO EMPLOYERS' DEMANDS.

Rumor Has It That the Move Is Intended to Restore Tobin's Organization to Power—Condition of Workers in City Deplorable—Increased Cost of Living, Idleness and Crime.

(Special to The Daily People)

Lynn, Mass., March 19.—There is trouble ahead for the Lynn Shoe Makers. On March 15 the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association sent a copy of this letter to each "turned workman" of the city:

Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Offices: No. 459 Union Street, Lynn, Mass. March 15, 1904, 11 a. m.

This circular is addressed by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association to each individual turned workman of Lynn who is a member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Organization.

The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Lynn is organized for the mutual benefit of manufacturers and employees, and for the purpose of promoting good feeling and fair dealing between employer and employee, and for the general advancement of the manufacturing interests of the City of Lynn. One way in which these purposes can be accomplished is by the prevention of strikes, and equitable adjustment of all difficulties which from time may arise between the two parties.

For some time there has existed a difference of opinion relating to the prices paid the turned workmen in the factories of Cushman & Cushman, and Timson & Co. These firms, as members of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, requested that a Committee be appointed from the Association to investigate the matter of prices and general conditions as existing in these factories. This Committee reports, after an investigation, that conditions found in these factories are good, and that the turned workmen employed there not only have steady employment, but averaged to earn for many consecutive weeks, not less than \$17.00 per week, which should certainly be considered satisfactory. In another factory where a strike is threatened a price had been established for certain work of 3 1/2 cents per pair. Through a clerical error the men were paid by MISTAKE 5 cents per pair, and now refuse to accept 4 1/2 cents, a compromise recommended by the Committee of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association. It is of course unfair on the part of the workmen to demand 5 cents simply because they have been paid this price THROUGH A MISTAKE.

This Committee also have had several conferences with the delegate of the Turned Workmen's Organization, and notwithstanding this we always try to manage affairs in one way or the other, and therefore something is being done all the time, not over much, true enough, but at least, it shows some signs of life on the whole. But life seems to be entirely extinct just now—with all our sister Sections in the State, for there is hardly anything to be seen or heard of them, and yet some of them have a better working material than we have.

How true this is has been amply demonstrated by a few comrades who have taken up in earnest the canvassing for the Party press, and, although the weather was anything but agreeable for such a purpose, they have, in the last few weeks, not alone solicited a number of subscriptions for the press, but have sold also quite a lot of literature.

Our Section is, and has been, handicapped in more ways than one, but notwithstanding this we always try to manage affairs in one way or the other, and therefore something is being done all the time, not over much, true enough, but at least, it shows some signs of life on the whole. But life seems to be entirely extinct just now—with all our sister Sections in the State, for there is hardly anything to be seen or heard of them, and yet some of them have a better working material than we have.

As the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association is always anxious to deal justly with every employee, they consequently desire that every member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Association be made acquainted with the facts as they actually exist in these particular cases, and therefore issue this circular.

It is earnestly hoped that when each individual member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Organization becomes acquainted with the facts in these cases, and their opinion made known, that the delegate be instructed by their organization to declare the strike off in these factories.

Provided such action is not taken before Monday of next week, March 21st, the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association will meet and decide upon measures which they deem wise and necessary, which will be Free Turn Work-Rooms for the City of Lynn.

Yours respectfully,
Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association is a sort of a party organization and was formed during the strike of the K. of L. cutters against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union last winter.

The methods employed by Tobin gave the manufacturers the cue and since then they have worked with might and main

to get a complete list of the Lynn's Shoe Workers, with the record of each, until now they demand that notice be given by all employees who intend to quit employment before they be re-employed by any of the manufacturers belonging to the association. It is the intention of the Manufacturers to stamp out the independent union of turned workmen, and such other unions as dare demand any thing like half decent wages.

Rumor has it, that this latest move is a move to bring back the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to Lynn again. In that way, brothers, Capital and Labor, it is supposed, can be made to go hand in hand.

From present appearances it looks as though a strike or lockout will take place in this city at once. Despite the complaint of the manufacturers about the high wages received by the Shoe Workers, the fact remains that never before in the history of the trade was the "share" of "Brother Labor" so small.

It is only the exceptionally fast men who can earn anything like decent wages, and these only, earn what was considered ordinary wages few years ago. The cost of living is soaring towards the clouds, and there is an army of men on the streets looking for work, the working class of the city are desperate and starving. Hold ups and robberies are a common occurrence.

This has been the hardest winter that the working class has experienced in 20 years, which, taken in consideration with the economic situation, has rendered the workers desperate.

All signs point to a bitter fight. The situation is such in this city, that come what will, the working class can lose but little by making the struggle which now seems but a few hours away. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will do what it can to enlighten the workers and teach them that the capitalist system is like the traditional red skin, good only when it's dead.

Michael T. Berry.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the General Committee, Massachusetts, S. L. P. called to order on March 13, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, by the chairman, Frank Keele of Lynn.

Roll call showed, Keele, Berry, Sweeney, Neilsen, Young, Greenman and Englehardt present, and Dolan and Fitzgerald absent.

Records of meeting of February 28 read and corrected by stating that delegate Neilsen of Woburn, was present, instead of absent, as reported. Records then approved.

Communications: From Kuhn on Party press and internal affairs, read, accepted and filed. From Woburn, filed. From Salem, filed. From Otho Sullivan of Revere, filed and action of Secretary endorsed.

From J. O'Fihelly, Abington, tendering his resignation, etc. Resignation accepted.

Communication filed

The Pilgrim's Shell

—OR—

FERGAN THE QUARRYMAN

A Tale From the Fendal Times

By EUGENE SUE

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART III.—THE COMMUNE OF LAON.

CHAPTER V.

BOURGEOIS AND ECCLESIASTICAL SEIGNEUR.

The Bishop of Leon had long remained steeped in reverie. The tone of conviction, the imposing authority of the archdeacon's character, left a profound impression upon the man. Though there was no crime he would recoil at in the satisfaction of his passions, yet he fervently clung to life. Accordingly, his blind contempt for the common people notwithstanding, he wavered for a moment in his projects, and, recalling to memory the triumphant revolts, that under similar circumstances, had in recent years been witnessed in other Communes of Gaul, he was lost in sombre, silent perplexity, when the sudden entry of Black John awoke him from his quandary.

"Patron," said Black John, breaking into the room with a malefic grin, "one of the bourgeois dogs has himself walked into the trap. We are holding him, as well as his female, who, by Mahomet, is of the comliest. If the husband is a mastiff, the wife is a dainty greyhound, worthy of a place in the ecclesiastical kennels!"

"Quit your jokes!" remarked the bishop with impatience. "What is the matter now? Speak up!"

"A minute ago there was a rap at the main gate. I was in the yard with the serfs who are exercising in arms. I peeped through the wicket and saw a burly fellow, with a casque that fell over his nose, and bursting in his steel corslet, and an immodest by his sword as a dog to whose tail a kettle has been tied. A young and pretty woman accompanied him. 'What do you want?' said I to the man. 'To speak with the seigneur bishop, and on the spot, too, on grave matters.' To hold one of these dogs of communiers in pawn, struck me as timely. After sending one of the men to see through the loopholes in the tower whether the bourgeois was alone, I opened the door. Oh, you would have laughed,"

Black John proceeded, "had you seen the good man embrace his wife before crossing the threshold of the palace, as though he were stepping into Lucifer's house, and heard his wife say: 'I shall wait for you here; my uneasiness will be shorter than if I had remained at the Town Hall.'

By Mahomet! I said to myself, my patron is too fond of receiving pretty penitents to leave this charmer outside; and taking her up like a feather I carried her into the yard. I had good

mind to shut the gate in the husband's face, but I considered it was better to keep him too here. His little wife, furious like a cat in love, screamed and scratched my face when I took her up in my arms, but after she was allowed to join her gander of a husband, she put on airs of bravery and spat in my face. They are both in the next room. Shall they be brought in?"

The announcement of the arrival of one of the communiers, the objects of the bishop's hatred, revived the anger of the seigniorial ecclesiastic, that had been checked for a moment by the words of Archdeacon Anselm. The bishop jumped up, crying out: "By heaven! By the Pope's navel! That bourgeois arrives in time! Bring him in!"

"His wife too?" asked the negro, opening the door. "She will act as a counter-irritant to your worship," and without waiting for his master's answer, the negro vanished.

"Take care!" Anselm said, more and more alarmed. "Take care what you are about to do! The Councilmen are elected by the inhabitants! To do violence to one of their chosen men would be a moral offence!"

"We have had enough remonstrances!" cried out Gaudry with haughty impatience. "You seem to forget that I am your superior, your bishop!"

"It is your conduct that would make me forget it. But it is

for the sake of the episcopacy, for the sake of the salvation of your soul, for the sake of your own life that I adjure you not to apply the match to a conflagration that neither yourself nor the King might be able to extinguish!"

"What!" exclaimed the bishop with a wrathful sneer; "What!

That conflagration could not be extinguished even in the blood

of those damned dogs, of the revolted clowns, themselves?"

The prelate had just pronounced these execrable words, when

Ancel Quatre-Mains entered, accompanied by his wife, Simonne, and preceded by Black John, who, leaving them at the door of the apartment, withdrew again with a smile on his cruel lips.

The Councilman was pale and deeply moved. The good nature, habitual to his features, had now made place to an expression of deliberate firmness. It must, nevertheless, be admitted that his casque thrown too far back on his head and his stomach protruding below his steel corslet imparted to the townsman an almost grotesque appearance that could not fail to strike the Bishop of Laon. Accordingly breaking out in a loud guffaw, not unmixed with rage and disdain, and pointing to Ancel, he said to the archdeacon: "Here have you a bright sample of the gallant men who are to cause bishops, knights and kings to tremble and retreat. By the blood of Christ, what a grotesque appearance!"

The Councilman and his wife, who drew close to him, looked

at each other, unable to understand the words of the bishop. No

more alarmed than her husband, two distinct sentiments seemed to fill Simonne's mind—fear of some danger to Ancel and horror for Gaudry.

"Well, now, seigneur Councilman, august elective magistrate of the illustrious Commune of Laon!" said the prelate in a

jeering and contemptuous accent. "You wanted to see me. Here I am. What do you want?"

"Seigneur bishop, I have had no ambition, and so I haven't, of coming here. I'm merely fulfilling a duty. This month I'm the judicial Councilman. As such, I am charged with the trials. It is in that capacity that I have come here to fill my office."

"Oh, oh! Greetings to you, seigneur prosecutor!" replied the prelate sneeringly, bowing before the baker. "May we at least know the subject of the process?"

"Certes, seigneur bishop, seeing the action is against yourself and against John, your African servant, I shall inform you of the charge."

"And while my husband is fulfilling a judicial mission," pertly put in Simonne, "he shall also demand justice and indemnity for the insults hurled at me by the noble dame of Haut-Pourcain, the wife of one of the episcopals of the city, so please your seigneur bishop!"

"By heaven, my negro John was right, I have never seen a prettier creature!" observed the dissolute bishop, attentively examining the baker's wife, whom until that instant he had taken little notice of; and seeming to reflect for a moment he asked: "How long have you been married, little darling? Answer your bishop truthfully!"

"Five years, monseigneur."

"My good man," resumed Gaudry addressing the Councilman, "you must have ransomed your wife from the right of the first night at the time when the canon of Amaury was charged with its supervision?"

"Yes, seigneur," answered the baker, while his wife, casting down her eyes, blushed with shame at hearing the bishop refer to that infamous right of the bishop of Laon, who, before the establishment of the Commune had the right to demand "first wedding night of the bride"—a galling shame, that, occasionally, the husband managed to redeem with a money payment.

"That miserable beggar of old Amaury!" exclaimed the prelate with a cynical outburst of laughter. "It was all in vain for me to tell him: 'When a bride and bridegroom come to announce at church their approaching wedding, inscribe on a separate roll the names of the brides that are comely enough to induce me to exact from them the amorous tax of nature.' But there were none of these according to Amaury; and yet I have before my eyes a striking proof of his fraudulence or his blindness. Almost all the brides were homely, according to him!"

"Happily, seigneur bishop, those evil days are gone by," answered Ancel, hardly able to restrain his indignation. "Those days will never return when the honor of husbands and wives was at the mercy of bishops and seigneurs!"

"Brother," put in the archdeacon, painfully affected by the words of the bishop, and addressing Ancel, "believe me, the Church herself blushes at that monstrous right, that prelates enjoy when they are at once temporal seigneurs."

"What I do know, Father Anselm," the baker answered with judicial deliberateness and raising his head, "is that the Church does not forbid the ecclesiastics to use that monstrous right, we see them using it and deflowering young brides."

"By the blood of Christ!" cried out the bishop, while the archdeacon remained silent, unable to gainsay the baker; "that right proves better than any argument how absolutely the body of the serf, the villein or the non-noble vassal is the absolute and undisputed property of the lay or ecclesiastical seigneur. Accordingly, so far from blushing at that right, the Church claims it back for its own seigneurs, and excommunicates those who dare contest it."

The archdeacon, not daring to contradict the bishop, seeing the bishop spoke the truth, lowered his head in mute pain. The Councilman resumed with a mixture of sly good nature and firmness: "I am, seigneur bishop, too ignorant in matters of theology to discuss the orthodoxy of a right that honorable folks speak of only with indignation in their hearts and shame on their brows. But, thanks be to God, since Laon has become an enfranchised Commune, that abominable right has been abolished, along with many others. Among the latter is the right of demanding goods without money, and of taking some one else's horse without paying for it. This, seigneur bishop, leads me to the matter that has brought me here."

"You, then, mean to start a process against me?"

"I am fulfilling my functions. An hour ago, Peter the Fox, tenant farmer of Colombaik the Tanner, deposed before the Mayor and Councilmen assembled at the Town Hall that you, Bishop of Laon, kept, against all right, a horse belonging to the said Colombaik, and that you refuse to pay the price demanded by the owner."

"Is that all?" the bishop asked laughing. "Have I committed no other sin? Have you no other charges to bring against me?"

"Germain the Strong, master carpenter of the suburb of Grande-Cogee, supported by two witnesses, has deposed before the Mayor and Councilmen that, while passing before the gate of the episcopal palace, he was first insulted and then stabbed in the arm by Black John, a domestic of your household, which constitutes a grave crime."

"Well, then, seigneur justiciary," said the bishop still laughing, "Condemn me, brave Councilman. Formulate your judgment and sentence."

"Not yet," coldly answered the baker. "The suit must first be entered; then the witnesses must be heard; next comes the judgment; and fourth its enforcement. Everything in its order."

"Just see! I am instructed! Let it be, I shall be patient. Yet I am curious to see how far your audacity will lead you, communier of Satan. Go ahead and to work!"

"My audacity is that of a man who fulfills his duty."

"An honest man, who dares not allow himself to be intimidated," put in Simonne with deftness; "a man who will know how to cause the rights of the Commune to be respected, who is not troubled by disdain. A man of sense and of action."

"I love to see your roughish face," replied the bishop, turning to the young woman; "it gives me the necessary humor to listen to this loafer, I swear it by your round and plump throat, by your beautiful black eyes, and by your secret charms!"

"And I swear by the poor eyes of Gerhard of Soissons, whom you have so cruelly deprived of sight, that the sight of you is odious to me, Bishop of Laon! You, whose hands are still red with the blood of Bernard des Bruyeres, whom you murdered in your own church!" And uttering these imprudent words, drawn from her by an impulse of generous indignation, the baker's wife briskly turned her back upon the bishop.

Enraged at hearing himself reproached in such a manner for

two of his crimes, the Bishop of Laon became livid with rage, and half rising from his seat, whose arms he clutched convulsively, he cried out: "Miserable serf! I shall teach you to control your viper's tongue!"

"Simonne!" said the Councilman to his wife in a tone of earnest reproof, interrupting the prelate. "You should not speak that way. Those past crimes belong before the bar of God, not of the Commune, as are the misdemeanors that I am prosecuting. The bishop is summoned to answer only the two charges that I have preferred."

"I shall save you half your trouble!" cried out Gaudry in a towering rage, and dropping his jeering tone towards the Councilman. "I declare that I am keeping a farmer's horse; I declare that my negro John stabbed a clown of the city this morning. Now, then, decide, you stupid brute!"

"Seeing you admit these wrong-doings, seigneur Bishop of Laon, I decide that you return the horse to its owner, or that you pay him his price, a hundred and twenty silver sous; and I decide that you render justice for the crime committed by your black slave John."

"And I shall keep the horse without paying for it; and I hold that my servant John did justly punish an insolent communier! Now, pronounce your sentence."

"Bishop of Laon, those are very serious words," answered the Councilman with emotion. "I conjure you, deign to think that over while I shall read to you aloud two clauses from our charter, sworn to by yourself, signed with your own hand, and sealed with your own seal; do not forget that; and moreover confirmed by our seigneur the King." Whereat the Councilman, producing a parchment from his pocket, read as follows: "If anyone injures a man who shall have taken the oath of the Commune of Laon, a complaint being lodged with the Mayor and Councilmen, they shall, after due trial, enforce justice upon the body and upon the property of the guilty party. . . . If the guilty party takes refuge in a fortified castle, the Mayor and Councilmen shall notify the seigneur of the castle, or his lieutenant. If in their opinion satisfaction shall have been rendered against the guilty party, that will suffice; but if the seigneur refuses satisfaction, they shall themselves enforce justice upon the property and upon the men of the said seigneur." That, seigneur bishop, is the law of our Commune, agreed and sworn to by yourself and us. If, then, you do not return the horse, if you do not give us satisfaction for the crime of your servant John, we shall see ourselves forced to ourselves enforce justice upon you and upon your men."

Certain of the support of the King, the bishop and the episcopals had for some time desired to provoke a conflict with the communiers. They felt certain of success, and looked in that way to reconquer by force their seigniorial rights, a one-time inexhaustible treasure, but alienated by them three years previous, for a considerable sum of money, that had by this time been dissipated. By refusing to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Councilmen, the bishop was inevitably bound to lead to a collision at the very moment when Louis the Lusty would arrive at Laon with numerous troop of knights. Accordingly, making no doubt that the people would be crushed in the struggle, and considering himself seconded by circumstance, Gaudry, so far from angrily answering the baker, now replied with a sarcastic affectation of humility: "Alack, illustrious Councilman, poor seigneurs that we are, we shall have no choice but to try and resist you, my valiant Caesars, and to prevent you from enforcing justice upon our goods and our persons, as you triumphantly announce. We shall have to don our casques and cuirasses, and await you, lance in hand, mounted on our battle horses! Alack!"

"Seigneur bishop," answered the baker, anxiously joining his hands, "your refusal to do justice to the Commune, is equivalent to a declaration of war between our townsmen and you!"

"Alack!" replied Gaudry ironically imitating Ancel's gesture, "we shall then have to resign ourselves to battle. Fortunately the episcopal knights know how to manage the lance and sword wherewith they will run you through."

"The battle will be terrible in our city," cried out the Councilman excitedly. "Why would you reduce us to such extremities, when it depends upon you to avert such a calamity by proving yourself equitable and faithful to your oath?"

"I implore you, yield to these wise words," now put in the archdeacon addressing Gaudry. "Your refusal will unchain all the scourges of civil war, and cause torrents of blood to flow. Woe is us!"

"Seigneur bishop," the Councilman resumed with insistence and in a sad yet firm tone: "What is it that we demand of you? Justice. Nothing more. Return the horse or pay for it. Your servant has committed a crime. Inflict exemplary punishment upon him. Is that asking too much of you? Are you ready by your resistance to hand over our beloved country to innumerable calamities, and cause the shedding of blood? Reflect on the consequences of the conflict. Think of the women whom you will have widowed, the children whom you will have orphaned! Think of the calamities that you will conjure over our city!"

"I'm bound to think, heroic Councilman," replied the bishop with a disdainful sneer, "that you are afraid of war!"

"No, we are not afraid!" cried out Simonne, unable longer to control her impetuous nature. "Let the belfry summon the inhabitants to the defense of the Commune, and you will see that, as at Beauvais, as at Noyons, as at Rheims, the men will fly to arms and the women will accompany them to nurse the wounded!"

"By the blood of Christ, my charming Amazon, if I take you prisoner, you will pay the arrears due to your seigneur."

"Seigneur bishop," interposed the Councilman, "such words ill-behave the mouth of a priest, above all when the issue is bloodshed. We dread war! Yes, undoubtedly, we dread it, because its evils are irreparable. I fear war as much or more than anyone else, because I wish to live for my wife, whom I love, and to enjoy in peace our modest means, the fruit of our daily labor. I fear war by reason of the disasters and the ruin that follow upon its wake."

"But you will fight like any other!" cried out Simonne almost irritated at the sincerity of her husband. "Oh, I know you! You will fight even more bravely than others!"

"More bravely than others is saying too much," naively interposed the baker. "I have never fought in my life. But I shall do my duty, although I am less at home with the lance or the sword than with the poker of the furnace in my bakery. Each to his trade."

"Admit it, good man," retorted the bishop laughing uproariously, "you prefer the fire of your furnace to the heat of battle?"

"On my faith, that's the truth of it, seigneur bishop. All of

us good people of the city, bourgeois and artisans that we are, prefer good to evil, peace to war. But, take my word for it, there are things we prefer to peace, they are the honor of our wives, our daughters and sisters, our dignity, our independence, the right of ourselves and through ourselves to administering the affairs of our city. We owe these advantages to our enfranchisement from the seigniorial rights. Accordingly, we shall all allow ourselves to be killed, to the last man, in the defense of our Commune and in the protection of our freedom. That's why, in the name of the public peace, we implore you to do justice to our demand."

"Patron," broke in at this point Black John who entered the room precipitately, "a forerunner of the King has just arrived. He announces that he precedes his master only two hours, and that he comes accompanied with a strong escort."

"The King must have hastened his arrival!" cried out the prelate triumphantly. "By the blood of Christ, everything is working according to our wishes!"

"The King!" exclaimed the Councilman with joy, "The King in our city! Oh, we now have nothing more to fear. He signed our charter, he will know how to compel you to respect it, Bishop of Laon. Your wicked intentions will now be paralyzed."

"Certes!" answered Gaudry with a sardonic smile. "Count with the support of the King, good people. He comes in person, followed by a large troop of knights armed with strong lances and sharp swords. Now, then, my valiant bourgeois, go and join your shop heroes, and carry my answer to them. It is this: 'Gaudry, bishop and seigneur of Laon, certain of the support of the King of the French, awaits in his episcopal palace to see the communiers come themselves to enforce justice upon his property and his men!' And turning then to Black John: 'Order my equerry to saddle the stallion that was brought here this morning. I know no more mettlesome horse to ride on ahead of the King and in the beard of those city clowns. Let the knights of the city be notified, they shall serve for my escort. To horse! To horse!' Saying which, the prelate stepped off into another room, leaving the baker as stupefied as he was alarmed at the sight of his crumbling hopes. He heard the bishop

The Pilgrim's Shell

(Continued from Page 2.)

wants fire-buns! . . . They are hot! . . . They just come from the furnace! . . .

"Master Colombaik feared you had been nibbling the goods on the way," one of the young tanners observed with a laugh. "We hold you quite capable of doing so, little Robin!"

"You are right. I took my bite on the way!" laughingly answered the urchin. "But in order to chew my pretty piece of pointed iron, I need one of your fine ash branches. Let me have one."

"What the devil would you do with a pike?" asked Colombaik, smiling upon him. "You are barely twelve years old. That is no toy for urchins."

"I want to use it, if there be blows coming. My master, Paynen-Oste-Loup, will tap the backs of the great episcopals; so will I! I shall roll over the little noblemen in my best style. Those scamps have hurt my feelings quite often, pointing their finger at me and calling out: 'Look at the little villain with the black face! He looks like a blackamoor!'"

"Hold, my bold lad," said Colombaik to Robin; "here is a good oak handle for you. Give us the news. What is doing in the city?"

"They are rejoicing as on Christmas eve. Light is seen at all the windows. The forges are shooting up flame. The anvils ringing. They are making an infernal racket. One would think that the blacksmiths, locksmiths and armorers were all working at their master-pieces; and one would think all the shops are smithies."

"This time it is your father!" Joan cried out to her son, hearing a second rapping at the door. Fergan soon appeared. He entered at the moment when Robin was leaving, brandishing his oak branch and shouting: "Commune! Commune! Death to the episcopals!"

"Oh!" said the quarryman, following the blacksmith's apprentice with his eye. "How could we fear for our cause when even the children!"; and interrupting himself to address his wife, who ran with Martine to meet him: "Come, now, dear bundles of timidity! The news makes for peace."

"Can it be true?" exclaimed the two women, folding their hands together. "There is to be no war?" And running to Colombaik, on whose neck she threw herself, Martine cried out: "Did you hear your father? There is to be no war! What happiness! It is over! Let's rejoice!"

"Upon my soul, dear Martine, so much the better!" remarked the young tanner, returning the embrace of his wife. "We shall not recoil before war, but peace is better. So, then, father, everything is adjusted? The bishop pays, or surrenders the

horse? Justice will be enforced against that scamp of a Black John? And the King, true to his oath, backs the Commune against the bishop?"

"My friends," answered the quarryman, "we must, all the same, not hope for too much."

"But what about what you said just before," replied Joan with returning uneasiness, "did you not tell me the news was good?"

"I said, Joan, that the news was favorable to peace. Here is what happened last night: You heard the insolent answer of the bishop, reported at the meeting of the Councilmen by our neighbor Quatre-Mains, the baker, an answer that was rendered all the more threatening by the entry of the King into our city at the head of an armed troop of men. The Councilmen decided to take measures of resistance and safety. As constable of the militia, I ordered watchmen placed at all the towers that command the gates of the city, with orders to close them and allow none to enter. I likewise issued orders to the guilds of the blacksmiths, locksmiths and armorers to turn out quickly a large number of pikes, to the end of being able to arm all the male inhabitants. Quatre-Mains, like a man of foresight and good judgment, proposed sending under a good escort for all the flour in the mills of the suburbs, fearing the bishop may have them pillaged by his men to starve out Laon. These precautions being taken, they were reported to the Council. We did not recoil before war; but did all we could to conjure it away. It was agreed that John Molrain was to appear before the King and pray him to induce the bishop to do us justice, and to promise henceforth to respect our charter. The Mayor went to the house of the Sire of Haut-Pourcin, where the King had taken quarters. Unable, however, to see the Prince, he conferred long with Abbot Peter de la Marche, one of the royal counselors, and showed him that we demanded nothing but what was just. The abbot did not conceal from John Molrain that the bishop, having ridden ahead with the King, had entertained him for a long time, and that Louis the Lusty seemed greatly irritated against the inhabitants of Laon. John Molrain had had dealings with the Abbot de la Marche on the confirmation of our Commune. Knowing the abbot's cupidity, he said to him: 'We are resolved to maintain our rights with arms, but before arriving at such extremities we desire to try all the means of conciliation. No sacrifice will be too great for us. Already have we paid Louis the Lusty a considerable sum to obtain his adhesion to our charter, let him deign to confirm it anew and to order the bishop to do us justice. We offer the King a sum equal to that which he received before. And to you, seigneur abbot, a handsome purse as a testimony of our gratitude.'

"And attracted by such a promise," put in Colombaik, "the abbot surely accepted?"

"Without making any promises, the treasurer gentleman agreed to communicate our offer to the King when he retired, and he made an appointment with John Molrain for eleven in the evening. The Councilmen, having approved the proposition of the

Mayor, went over the city, soliciting each of our friends to contribute according to his power towards the sum offered to the King. This last sacrifice was expected to roll away from our city the threatened dangers of war. All the inhabitants hastened to put in their quota. Those who had not enough money, gave some vessel of silver; women and young girls offered their trinkets and their collars; finally, towards evening, the sum or its equivalent in articles of gold and silver was deposited in the communal treasury. John Molrain returned to the King to hear his answer. The Abbot de la Marche informed the Mayor that the King did not seem indisposed to accept our propositions, but that he desired to wait till morning before taking a definite resolution. There is where matters now stand. In a hurry to make the rounds of our watchmen, and having no time to come here for money, I requested our good neighbor the baker to pay for us our share of the contribution. Colombaik shall take to Auncel the money he advanced for our family."

"Surely the King will accept the offer of the Councilmen," observed Joan, "what interest could he have in refusing to profit by so large a sum? He is a greedy prince. He will accept our money."

"What a wretched trader that Louis the Lusty is!" exclaimed Colombaik. "He has us pay him to confirm our charter, and he has us pay him a second time to re-confirm it. Patient people that we are! We must pay, and pay again!"

"What does it matter, my child," said Joan; "provided no blood flows, let us pay a double tribute, if necessary!"

"It is with iron that tribute should be paid to kings," said our ancestor Vortigern to that other tonsured representative sent by Louis the Pious," rejoined Colombaik, looking almost with regret at the iron pikes that his apprentices, who had not intermitted their work, were engaged upon. "Oh, those times are long gone by!"

"Fergan!" suddenly Joan called out, inclining her head towards the street; "listen! Is not that the bell, and the voice of a cryer. Let's find out what is up!"

At these words the quarryman's family approached the open window. The sun had just risen. A cryer of the bishop, distinguishable by the arms embroidered on the breast of his coat, was seen passing the house. He alternately rang his bell and then cried out: "In the name of our seigneur the King! In the name of our seigneur the Bishop! Inhabitants of Laon assemble in the market-place at the eighth hour of the day!" and the cryer rang anew his bell, the sound of which was soon lost in the distance. For an instant the family of the quarryman remained silent, each seeking to guess the object of the King and the bishop in ordering the assemblage. Joan, always yielding to hope, said to Fergan: "The King probably wishes to assemble the inhabitants in order to announce to them that he accepts the money and confirms the charter anew."

"If such was the intention of Louis the Lusty, if he had accepted the offer of the Commune, he would have notified the Mayor," the quarryman answered, sadly shaking his head.

TRANSLATED BY GOTTFRIED OLENDORF

"Perhaps he has done that. We may expect him to have done so, father."

"In that case the Mayor would have issued orders to ring the belfry bell, in order to assemble the communiers and announce to them the happy tidings. I do not like this convocation, made in the name of the King and the bishop. It presages nothin' good. We have everything to fear from our enemies."

"Fergan!" replied Joan alarmed, "must we, then, renounce all hope of an accomodation? Is it war? Is it peace?"

"We shall soon be clear upon that. It will not be long before the eighth hour will sound," whereupon Fergan resumed his cap and his sword, which he had put away upon entering, and said to his son: "Arm yourself and let's go to the market-place. As to you, my young ones," said he, turning to the apprentices "continue adjusting the pike-heads to the shafts."

"Fergan!" exclaimed Joan anxiously, "you foresee war?"

"Oh, Colombaik," said Martine, weeping and throwing herself upon the neck of her husband, "I die with fear, when I think of the dangers that you and your father are about to run!"

"Be comforted, dear wife, by ordering these preparations of resistance to continue, my father only adopts a measure of prudence," answered Colombaik. "The situation is not desperate."

"My dear Joan," the quarryman said sadly, "I have seen you bear up more bravely on the sands of Syria. Remember what perils you, your child and I escaped during our long journey in Palestine, and when we were serfs of Neroege VI."

"Fergan," Joan broke in, overcome with anguish, "the dangers of the past were terrible, and the future looks menacing."

"We were all so happy in this city!" muttered Martine. "Those wicked episcopals, so anxious to turn our joy into mourning, have, nevertheless, the same as the communiers, wives, mothers, sisters, daughters!"

"That is true," said Fergan bitterly; "but those men of the nobility and their families, driven by the pride of station and living in idleness, are furious at no longer being able to dispose of our hard labor. Oh! If they tire our patience and if they mean to reconquer their hateful rights, woe be unto the episcopals! Terrible reprisals await them!" And embracing Joan and Martine, the quarryman added: "Good-bye, wife; good-bye, my child."

"Good-bye, good mother; good-bye, Martine," Colombaik said in his turn, "I accompany my father to the market-place. Soon as we shall have definite information, I shall return to let you know. Remain at ease and without any apprehensions."

"Come, daughter," said Joan to Martine, after once more embracing her husband and her son, who forthwith went out, "let's resume our sad task. For a moment I had hoped we could drop it."

The two women began anew to prepare lint and bandages, while the young apprentices, resuming their work with renewed ardor, continued shafting the iron pikes.

(To be Continued.)

BEBEL'S DRESDEN SPEECH

(Continued from last week.)

There sits Comrade Heine. During the winter 1901-1902 I approached him one day in the Reichstag and said to him: "Heine, did you read what Herr von Gerlach wrote about you?" He replied: "No." Whereupon I continued: "Pray, read it. This Herr von Gerlach is liable to praise you out of the party. He is a dangerous friend. Tell Herr von Gerlach not to acclaim so openly these, to you necessarily, disagreeable laudations."

Upon this Heine replied: "You are right. I shall tell him so at the first opportunity." But so far Gerlach is still praising. He has written more articles about Heine, of which I must say if they had been written about me, I would have trembled.

In the meantime it has become disgustingly clear what this "augmentation of power" amounts to. I have already, in my article in the "Neue Zeit," mentioned the views of the bourgeois press. I have been engaged in a series of serious conflicts with Vollmar, with whom I have been in harmony up to the end of the eighties and who up to that time always seconded me. Since 1890-1891 we have parted more and more in a series of the most important questions, but still I am able to say that our mutual, personal union has not suffered in the slightest degree.

The saddest part of the whole affair is that, finally, even those organs of the bourgeois press—which at first supported the revisionists in this question, mocked them the most and left them in the lurch—that these bourgeois papers, after the attitude of the great majority of the Party became known, could not forego, to—so to say—give the dead lie a last kick. I am sorry for these men on this account.

I have already in the "Neue Zeit" called attention to an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and I have here a new emanation of the Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung." Of this latter one also, the "Vorwärts" has not mentioned a word.

In this connection, I would like to casually remark: Comrades, this must change—that the most important party

circles, which pay respect to Vollmar are by no means those, which sympathize with me. And even if those circles were identical, I would say, as Goethe said in relation to Schiller and himself: "Cease to contend as to which of us two is the better one, and for my part the greater one. Be satisfied that both of us are with you." (Great applause.)

I say, it would be ridiculous if such feelings of jealousy should sway us. Often, though, we have parted in the most violent manner; at the end we have always returned to the most amicable intercourse. In nowise have these differences hurt our personal intercourse. So spare us this miserable, pitiable talk—it is not true. Never, not for a second, did I harbor the thought: Vollmar does not wish you well on account of your great popularity in the party, and I believe he also has not thought of anything like this in regard to me.

The "Vorwärts" had communicated the leading passages of the article "Party Morals," and criticized it in only ten lines, it would have saved the Party a whole day in its present deliberations. (Eisner exclaims: "But I had not read the article!") I do not reproach you on that account; but for this reason I shall propose a change in the future. And when such a diligent man as you, whom I regard as positively indispensable for the political page of the "Vorwärts," has no time for these affairs, I tell you, I do not wish at all, that you should occupy yourself with them.

You are an excellent comrade, an unusually capable journalist, but for these means that now go to its support can be used for a more vigorous outdoor agitation, and to send organizers into new fields.

Let our rallying cry then be "Up with party press circulation. On to 500 a week." When the campaign is on, 1,000 should be the number.

Don't wait for the campaign. Get down to the work now. Last week Section Buffalo declared its intention to get down to business at once. The fact that several comrades in that city have each sent in from one to four sub. during the week proves that they are in earnest.

Section Boston comes out with a similar declaration, too. Comrade Nelson orders 20 sub. cards for the Section and writes in

"I notice that the hustle for the Party press is very unsteady almost everywhere, as well as in Boston. But now that we are through with the fair, which was a good success, the members of Section Boston are organizing for systematic

work for the Party press, such as has never been attempted before, and we intend to push it with grim determination, well knowing that if we want Socialism that is the only way to attain it."

Comrade Palm orders ten yearly sub. cards and writes that Section Woburn will do its duty.

One hundred and ten subs. were secured in Greater New York in one week. This shows that the comrades of this city are also up and doing.

Let every section fall in line with Buffalo, Boston, Woburn and New York, and our press will be made self-sustaining in a short time.

The sales of sub. cards for the week amounted to \$76.

Comrade Easton, of Omaha, sends in 25 and Comrade Noffke 12 for the monthly. After the March issue has been mailed, the monthly People will be discontinued. We hope that all who worked for the monthly will now turn their attention to the Weekly.

The unexpired subs. to the monthly will be filled by the Weekly, each sub-

affairs I prefer somebody else, for these are affairs for which you are still too young a comrade. You do not know the history of the Party, you do not know the personalities and the conditions, and thus it happens that, side by side with your brilliant and highly intellectual articles about the Party, you sometimes write things which cause us elder comrades to simply raise our hands in horror. (Eisner exclaims: "But this changes for the better every day!")

It shall not be argued: "What impression will this make upon the flock, unable to judge for itself?" No, I demand that the Party shall be reared to truth, to clarity, to manhood, also, in this respect. (Great applause.) It is my wish that everything shall be made clear to the comrades and if such had been the practice at all times, things in the Party would never have reached the present sorry pass; the comrades would have interfered in time and said to those concerned: "Listen, no more of this. We see how the enemy's press makes capital out of what you do or say, how you are misunderstood in those quarters; it will not do!"

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You are an excellent comrade, an unusually capable journalist, but for these

scribes receiving as many copies of the Weekly as he would have received of the Monthly. We shall begin sending the Weekly to them on April 2d.

Those who have paid for bundles containing Comrade De Leon's lecture will please be patient a little longer, as the lecture will soon be published. Others wanting a supply of this issue should order at once.

Five or more subs. were secured, as follows: 16th, A. D., New York, 42; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, 17; 12th, A. D., Brooklyn, 11; Section St. Louis, 7; G. E. Jennings, E. St. Louis, 6; John Donohue, New York city, 6; J. J. Corcoran, Albany, N. Y., 6; Section Boston, 6; B. Ferguson, Toluca, Cal., 5; J. W. McFall, Kansas City, Mo., 5; D. A. Reed, Huntington, Ark., 5; I. Baldelli, Brooklyn, 5; F. Lechner, Hartford, Conn., 5.

Comrade Moritz Ruther, of Holyoke, Mass., has started out to sell "Women Under Socialism." After reading the translator's introduction he came to the conclusion that the book was worth selling. His first order was for forty copies.

It has been decided to bring out "The Pilgrim's Shell or Fergan the Quarryman," in cloth, to sell at 75 cents per copy. It will contain, about 288 pages. Two more instalments in the Sunday and Weekly People will finish the publication in serial form. Advance orders will be taken at once; and the book will be out May 1st.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Two hundred and eighty-one subscriptions were secured for the Weekly People for the weeks ending March 20. This is a gain of thirty-four over the previous week. This is encouraging, as every increase should be. Next week's issue should beat it. Spring is here and everybody, it is hoped, has come out of the winter's hibernation ready and anxious for work.

We need a large circulation. An important campaign is coming on, and we must reach the workers. In addition, at the present time, the Party press is not self-sustaining. Money that is raised through donations, fairs, etc., must be used to support it. An increased number of subscribers will not increase expenses, for it cost no more to set up type or fifty thousand copies than it does for the number we print now. With circulation pushed up to the point where our press is self-sustaining, all the

No Socialist Should Be Without This Book . . . No Advocate of Woman's Rights Should Miss It . . . No Student of Contemporaneous Events Can Afford to Be Without It . . . No Library Can Miss It . . . All Should Read It.

SOLICITORS WANTED
We want solicitors in every city and town who are willing to devote a part or all of their time to extending the circulation of The Weekly People. A special commission will be paid to persons who mean business and can show results. Write for particulars and give references.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1890	21,157
In 1892	36,584
In 1894	34,191
In 1896	53,783

Socialists mean to organize production, not for profit, but for USE, and for the benefit of every member of the State.

INVESTORS AS BRIDGES.

Proof was recently adduced in these columns of the wholesale manner in which inventors, generally workingmen, are robbed by the capitalist class of the fruit of their genius. A recent decision by Judge Buffington of the United States Court, sitting in Pittsburgh, supplements the facts given upon this head.

The facts given before, it will be remembered, showed how the courts decided regularly against the workingman every time a capitalist claimed the use of an invention made by the workingman. The present instance would seem on the face of it to be an exception, the decision being in favor of the workingman. On closer inspection the truth is discovered that not the workingman is the actual winner but another capitalist, concern, the workingman figuring only as a pawn in the game of two capitalists. This is the case:

The Pressed Steel Car Company brought an action against John M. Hansen, involving the ownership of certain patents taken out by Mr. Hansen in his own name when chief engineer of the Pressed Steel Car Company. The case hinged on whether the title to these patents passed to the Pressed Steel Car Company, owing to Hansen's employment by the company, or whether the Standard Steel Company, with which the inventor identified himself after he left the employment of the Pressed Steel Car Company. In other words the case hinged, not on whether an inventor may be plundered or not, but upon which of two plundering concerns shall have the right of way. The court decided for the Standard Steel Car Company, and in giving its decision pronounced the rights of the inventor sacred.

Obviously, in the sacredness of this instance the inventor figures only incidentally. To allow the Standard Steel Car Company to enjoy the patent it was necessary to have a bridge over which the patent rights should travel from the Pressed Steel Car Company, who had one time enjoyed them, to the Standard Steel Company, who subsequently sought to profit by them. The only possible bridge was the workingman inventor himself, and into a bridge he was accordingly turned. The right over the patent was awarded to him for just so long as it took the patent rights time to travel over his back into the possession of the Standard Steel Car Company.

The case is luminously supplemental. As little as a bridge owns the trucks that roll over it, so little does this inventor workingman own the rights of patent that for the nonce were awarded to him. He furnishes one more illustration of the figure that labor cuts as an inventor—a plucked figure, plucked by the capitalist class.

WHAT HAS FOLLOWED THE COAL STRIKE?—A LESSON IN ARBITRATION.

In The World's Work for March there appears an article entitled, "What Has

Followed the Coal Strike?" Its author, Guy Warfield, claims it is a first-hand story, made in the guise of a non-union man, and while on a social footing with mine bosses, superintendents and operators, a claim that is borne out by the facts disclosed. While evidently written with a purpose favorable to the operators, as its advocacy of the return to the monthly pay day shows, the article is invaluable as an exposé of the deceptions practiced by arbitration, and on that account, worthy of working class perusal.

"What Has Followed the Coal Strike" moves fast, last, and all the time, that the only persons benefited by the arbitration resulting from that great industrial event were the operators. Under its operations they were enabled to increase the cost of coal \$7,000,000. By means of the conciliation board they are enabled to force the miners to aggression and prostration, the long-winded and final set-

lement of which redounds to their benefit. Under the decisions of the conciliation board, non-unionism is established. Under its rulings 600 union men out of a total of 3,000 have been refused re-employment in District No. 7 alone. Further, the right of discharge without consulting the union is maintained by the board. This permits of wholesale blacklisting. Finally, the board's methods enable old evils, such as dockage, to persist. All of which adds to the \$75,000,000, already recorded, still greater profits.

Under the decision of the coal strike arbitration commission, the miners were awarded an increase of 10 per cent., but this increase is offset in various direct and indirect ways. First, the companies increased the cost of rent and coal sold to employees. Secondly, they established a system by which the non-unionists were permitted to monopolize the mine cars to the detriment of the unionists. Thirdly, the system of excessive dockage cut down the day's pay all the way from 2 to 10 per cent. Fourthly, the increased price of commodities bought at the stores rose out of proportion to the increase in wages; so that, finally, the increase of 10 per cent. was actually a decrease.

The coal strike arbitration commission also awarded the nine-hour day. The result, in the language of Warfield, is that the miners find it longer than ten, so intensified has it become. Every privilege which made the ten-hour day tolerable has been abolished. Less than an hour's work overtime is not paid for, so that employees who are forced to work almost an entire hour beyond the nine-hour day have no basis for a valid claim! The nine-hour day is a huge and damnable farce. Just as the wage increase is really a wage decrease, so is the decreased work-day really an increased one. Add to all of the foregoing, the fact that the anthracite coal strike cost the miners, according to Warfield, \$25,000,000 in lost wages, and it becomes shockingly clear that the anthracite arbitration is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on the working class. The men responsible for it from President Roosevelt down to John Mitchell, and the criminal gang of "Socialists," alias Social Democrats who supported him, are, as a consequence, worthy of nothing but working class condemnation and ostracism. Every one of them should be made to feel that the working class resents such a scurvy trick, and intends to profit from the experience in capitalist, labor fakir and Social Democratic "honor" that it has bestowed.

"What Has Followed the Coal Strike" is a vindication of Revolutionary Socialism. It enforces the lesson oft-taught by the Socialist Labor Party, in accordance with which it has opposed the labor fakirs, a la Mitchell, that with the economic and political powers in the control of the capitalist class, the awards of arbitration are impossible of impartial interpretation and enforcement. Without being, either in the shop or from governmental authority, it is impossible for the working class to secure that to which it is entitled according to the awards of arbitration. It follows that the prime essential then is for the working class to secure control of the economic and political power, by means of combined union and political action on class-conscious lines, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. With such control of economic and political power it will be possible for the working class to not only enforce the awards of arbitration, but, what is more, since it would do away with arbitration itself—abolish the system of capitalism and emancipate the working class by establishing Socialism.

Workingmen, be not deceived by arbitration. It is a fraud, and all those who advocate it, whether Roosevelt, Mitchell, or the bogus Socialists, such as addressed the Lithographers' mass meeting on the 10th inst.—Kitchelt and Spargo—are frauds and working class traitors only worthy of your execrations, never of your praises or your votes. Out on it and them!

AN "EQUITABLE" BILL.

Hardly a paper could be opened for the last two months, but it contained some announcement of lay-offs. Hardly a paper but simultaneously contained some announcement of wage reductions. Neither lay-offs nor wage-reductions covered the whole number of workingmen. As if to show its impartiality to the workingmen, and leave none unnoticed the capitalist class took a third step. It raised the prices of the necessities of life—a flank move that disguises the uglier sounding "wage reduction" measure. The last of the three moves touches all the working people. So that the general condition is one of aggravated suffering.

Things being thus Senator Jacob H. Gallinger introduces on February the 25th a little bill—a just bill—Christian bill—an Americanly patriotic bill—a bill to increase the salaries of Congressmen on the ground that the cost of living is now higher than it was at the time the

present salaries were fixed.

Nothing can be more equitable than the theory on which Senator Gallinger's enable employees to live; accordingly salaries are determined according to a certain cost of living; if the cost of living goes up, so should the salaries. But what shall be said of a set of men, who, as the representatives and even as members of the very class that is raising the cost of living and at the same time is lowering the salaries (wages) of the workingmen, seek to raise their earnings on the ground of the higher cost of living, yet have nothing to say against the contrary move of their own class in lowering the earnings of the working class at the same time that they are raising the cost of living? What shall be said of men who thus seek to triply fill their own pockets, first by lowering the pay of the workers, secondly by demanding from these same workers higher prices for food and rent, and thirdly and as if to crown the performance raise their own salaries in even tempo with the raised cost of living—raised by their own class?

What shall be said? Why, the silly will say they are greedy; the sensible will say they are class-conscious—obedient to their class interests, they can see in the working class nothing but sheep to fleece, and in the capitalist government nothing but an instrument to help themselves with.

How ably those in positions of governmental authority disregard the truth is shown in Secretary Cortelyou's statement before the Chicago Merchants' Club that the relations between capital and labor are improving, in support of which he cites the work of the Civic Federation. Secretary Cortelyou must know, as every intelligent workman knows, that the deluding tactics of the Civic Federation are now overshadowed by the policy of open hostility adopted by the Party Association, and practiced by many large corporations not connected therewith. Secretary Cortelyou must know further, as every intelligent workman further knows, that because of this policy there is now more antagonism rampant between employer and employee than ever before; and that, in fact, the outlook for improvement in the relations between capital and labor are more unpromising now than at any time prior to the formation of the Civic Federation.

A Butte, Mont., dispatch, dated March 18, says:

"The Baggaley process smelter, which took the place of what has been known as the Garretson process, has been tested at the Pittsont smelter of the Pittsburgh & Montana Copper Co.

"It is claimed that fifty workmen at this new plant can turn out the same ore tonnage that now requires the labor of 450 workmen at the Washoe plant at Anaconda.

"Separate tests of all the various details of this plant have been in progress since February 10. All of the usual ores, such as the highly-siliceous product of the Butte district, as well as carbonates, oxides, sulphides, quartz, gold and silver ores, have been successfully treated and blister copper has been made from them.

"The metallurgical processes are new and the machinery used is automatic throughout. The coal for steam purposes, as well as the ores and fluxes and the matte, are moved entirely by gravity or by automatic machinery."

In the above the tendency of capitalist production to introduce automatic machinery, thereby eliminating skill and labor, is vividly illustrated. With only one ninth of the labor force required to do the work of the present nine-ninths, there will be abundant opportunity in the near future, for some of the smelters to reflect on the beauties of the private ownership of machinery.

When there is any labor trouble afoot, employers magnify its extent in order to awaken public sympathy for their side of the case. For instance, yesterday's newspapers contained the following:

"20,000 LITHOGRAPHERS OUT OF WORK."

"Returns received yesterday at the headquarters of the Employing Lithographers' Association (East) showed a practical tie-up as the result of the ultimatum of the employers that a lockout would follow the failure of the unions to sign their arbitration agreement on or before March 15. The employers say that 20,000 workmen are affected."

So much for the employers. Now, what are the facts? According to the census of 1900, 14,401 persons, including 1,497 salaried officers, clerks, etc., were employed at lithography in this country. The rate of increase is about 3 per cent. a year, so that now the whole number of employees is only 16,000. All these are not affected as many firms throughout the country have refused to participate in the employers' crusade against the unions, while the salaried officers, etc., are at work as before. Thus another lie is nailed.

Thanks to the efforts of John Mitchell, the soft coal miners have accepted the wage cut. Now Mitchell surely ought to get that Labor Commission; he has earned it from the capitalist class.

TRUST-MATADOR ROOSEVELT

The United States Supreme Court has finally decided the so-called Merger Case. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Corporations, having competing and substantially parallel lines from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean at Puget Sound, merged in a new corporation that was to hold the stock of and control both lines. Their move was called a "merger." The merger was pronounced a Trust and as such in restraint of trade and in violation of the so-called anti-trust act, and the Federal Attorney General brought suit to dissolve the concern. In view of this, the decision of the Supreme Court is heralded as an anti-trust decision, and the Roosevelt administration as the paladin of the people's rights, the fugleman of the Trust-smashers. Is this so?

The gist of the decision is found in the following passage of the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court:

"The stockholders of these two competing companies disappeared as such for the moment, but immediately reappeared as stockholders of the holding company, which was thereafter to guard the interests of both sets of stockholders as a unit and to manage, or cause to be managed, both lines of railroad as if held in one ownership. Necessarily by this combination or arrangement the holding company in the fullest sense dominated the situation in the interest of those who were stockholders of the constituent companies, as much so for every practical purpose as if it had been itself a railroad corporation which had built, owned and operated both lines for the exclusive benefit of its stockholders."

Now, apply this key to some well-authenticated facts.

The "Iron Age" of January 7 had an article entitled "The Pittsburg Iron Trade." It makes these statements:

"In 1903 there were in existence price agreements of four of the principal fixed lines of iron and steel, these being plates, structural material, steel bars, and shafting. In addition the rail pool was maintained all through the year and the billet pool was revived in July. During the entire year the price of beams was maintained steadily on the basis of 1.60 cents up to 15-inch, and plates were the same price.

"The price of steel bars was maintained steadily at \$1.60, Pittsburg, until November, when, owing to the lower prices on pig iron and steel and a very light demand, it was deemed advisable by the Steel Bar Association to reduce prices, and accordingly a cut of 8¢ was made, the price being reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.30. At the same time and for practically the same reasons the Shafting Association made a reduction in price of shafting of about 10 per cent.

"These price agreements have been renewed for 1904, and will continue in force all through the year unless some unexpected conditions come up which would make it advisable to terminate them, but this is hardly likely.

"The Steel Rail Association has maintained the price of standard sections all through the year at \$28 at mill, and in spite of general expectations of a reduction we understand that the mills have again renewed the price of \$28 for 1904 delivery.

"Owing to the depressions in the steel trade which started in the summer months the price of steel billets steadily declined and the trade became somewhat demoralized, some large sales having been made to leading consumers at very low figures. Owing to these conditions the billets deemed it advisable to revive the billet pool for the purpose of steadyng the market, and this was done in July. The price of Bessemer billets was fixed at \$27 and open-hearth at \$28. It was very soon demonstrated, and at a meeting of the billet pool in November a cut of \$4 was made in Bessemer and \$5 in open-hearth, the price of Bessemer and open-hearth billets being put at \$23, Pittsburg. On December 18 a meeting of the billet pool was held in New York, and this price was renewed for all of 1904."

In other words, and using the very language of this alleged anti-trust decision, the stockholders of the competing steel concerns of Carnegie and Bethlehem, "disappear and reappear" as joint stockholders of a new and consolidated concern, fixing prices and excluding competition.

Again taking another glaring instance:

In the month of May, 1902, the Attorney General initiated proceedings against the so-called "beef trust." Seven corporations were made defendants in that proceeding, and some other parties. In the bill of complaint it is charged that these seven corporations control 60 per cent. of the meat business of the country; that they agree in advance not to bid against each other when making purchases of live stock, and by this means compel the owners to sell the same at less prices than they would receive if such bidding were competitive.

that upon certain days, when the market is dull, they run prices up inordinately in order to induce large shipments, and when the shipments arrive they lower the bids and obtain the stock at sacrifice prices. It is also alleged in this proceeding that they agree as to what prices beef should be sold at as a dressed product, and follow out that agreement. The allegations of this bill of complaint are practically that these seven packing houses have a monopoly, controlling one of the great food products of the people.

This case is "pending," that is to say, "pigeon-holed." In the meantime, the stockholders of the seven corporations "disappear and reappear" so solidly united that they have accomplished the feat, by their united front both ways, to reduce the price of live-beef, the raw material which they must purchase, and simultaneously to raise the price of fresh-beef, the dressed article which they sell. While good extra steers in Chicago fetched as high as \$7.67½ per 100 pounds in 1902, they fetched in December, 1903, only \$5.05; and simultaneously, good to extra fresh beef (Western sides) in Boston rose on the whole and sold in December, 1903, at \$7.75.

This tells the tale how other Trusts are flourishing, despite the alleged warfare upon the Merger corporation; and the fact should be a sufficient warning to those who imagine that anything short of the socialization of the Trust can stop the evil; it should furthermore be a special warning to the still more fatuous people who imagine that the warfare of either the Republicans or the Democratic party of capitalism against the Trust is anything but a move to gull the gullible. It so happens, however, that the proof of the humbugging is still stronger, going to show that even this alleged warfare against Merger Corporation is meant simply "to keep the people in false gaze." Here is the proof.

The morning papers of the 15th, the day after the announcement of the Trust-smashing decision, had this report on the stock quotations of Northern Securities (Merger just "smashed") stock: "The immediate effect of the decision on Northern Securities stock, which is traded in on the curb market, was a drop of 1 point from 87 to 86. The stock had opened at \$4½ and before noon had sold up to 87. After its first drop it sagged by degrees nearly another point, then rallied to 87½ and later fell to 85½, closing at 85½, an advance of ½ of a point for the day. It was generally believed that the strength of the stock was due to short covering and in a measure to support."

THE MERGER STOCK WENT UP ½ A POINT HIGHER!

What Wall Street does not know is not worth knowing on such matters. In the meantime Trust-matador Roosevelt prances like a tin soldier hero!

The honorable capitalists who are accused of conspiring to wreck the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, of which the Gould interests desire to secure control, are likely to be regarded unusually immoral. Such, however, should not be the case, for the honorable gentlemen have in nowise deviated from the high standard set them by the promoters of the steel, the shipbuilding and other trusts, that have strewn the beach of capitalism with the wrecks of investors and industries. With such illustrious examples to guide them who will say that in conspiring to wreck an unheard-of, picayune railroad, the gentlemen in question have done anything that is not in accord with modern morality?

In refusing to pay the miners their percentage of increase on gross instead of net earnings; the anthracite coal operators are adding another indirect method to those already in vogue, by which the miners are cheated of the wage advance awarded to them by the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission. If there are still any workers left who believe the awards of that commission to have been favorable to the miners, it is about time they got "wise."

The high-handed actions of the Telluride, Col., Citizens' Alliance is likely to redound to the disadvantage of the class it represents. Such an open resort to force leaves nothing to be concealed. It makes clear the nature of the struggle between capital and labor. In so doing it sets aright those who have been misled into supporting the capitalist class through misrepresentation and diplomacy. Such methods do the capitalist class no good. A very small part of the population, a resort to open force, is, in the long run, bound to lead to its summary suppression by the vast majority of the nation—the working class.

B. J.—Certainly not! Do YOU?

U. S.—Of course not. But will you oblige me by imparting to me a certain information after which my heart now only temporary.

B. J.—With pleasure.

U. S.—How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him?

B. J.—Indemnity?!

U. S.—Yes, my son, the preacher of "religiousness" and "law-abidingness," And do you think our ancestors acted irreligiously or un-law-abidingly on that occasion?

B. J.—Certainly not!

U. S.—Then you feel very proud about the American Revolution, do you not?

B. J.—Don't YOU?

U. S.—I do, most assuredly; but remember that I am a Socialist, one of those people you call "irreligious" and "un-law-abiding."

U. S.—Then you all descend from the neighborhood of where B

CORRESPONDENCE

INQUIRIES WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACK SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NO OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to be granted space in The People to state my conception of Socialism, as it seems to be antagonistic to the accepted idea of it.

The trouble with a great many Socialists lies in the fact that they do not distinguish between the aim of the S. L. P.—the co-operative commonwealth and Socialism.

Socialism is not a state of society! Socialism is not an ideal! Socialism is a science based upon four principles: value, the materialist conception of history, the class struggle and the theory of surplus value.

The theory of value is: That wealth being nature's forces changed by the labor of man in order to satisfy the appetite of stomach or mind, that their substance is accordingly concrete human labor, therefore value is simply the expression of the quantity of labor contained in a given commodity.

The materialist conception of history or economic determinism, briefly stated, is that all things social are the reflex of the economic structure of their time; that the means by which man gains his living determines what he shall be morally, religiously and politically; in short, that he is a creature of circumstances.

The class struggle is the result of the clash of the material interests of classes. The modern class struggle between the economic masters of society, the capitalist class and the wage slaves, the wielders of brain and brawn, is the fiercest because affecting such large numbers.

The Socialist points out the road to end the struggle—the overthrow of the system, capitalism, at the ballot box.

Thus far history has shown that the class whose material interests were in accord with the development of the tool inevitably triumphed when it was conscious of its historic mission.

The theory of surplus value is thus: The workers being propertyless are compelled to sell their labor power to the capitalist who owns the tools of production.

The value of labor is simply the amount of social labor required to perpetuate the commodity labor power, that is, food, clothing, and shelter necessary for the laborer and his children.

Let us say that the value of the labor power is contained in two hours' labor, while the workday is of ten hours' duration. Thus the capitalist receives ten hours' labor for a wage which is produced in two hours. Thus the capitalist receives eight hours' surplus labor which realizes itself in a surplus value.

It is upon this sort of exchange between capitalist and laborer that capitalist production is founded. The rate of the extraction of surplus value depends on the ratio in which the workday is prolonged over the time necessary to the laborer to reproduce the value of his laboring power, that is replace his wages.

It should be clear to all who have given it a thought that Socialism is not the system, plan, scheme or dream of any individual, whether reformer, philosopher or crank, but simply a scientific analysis of the social organization; and that it deals with social life.

Socialism being conceded a science how can we tolerate such nonsense as "European Socialism," "American Socialism." Socialism is a science and therefore international!

Socialists use the indictment against the existing system not as a plea for the value but simply as a logical reason why the wage-working class, whose material interests are in accord with the line of development in the tool, should study and prepare to fulfill its historic mission, viz., the abolition of economic classes by the restoration of land and capital to the producers of life; thus making all producers of and sharers in the advancement of the powers of humanity.

Socialism shows us that the next stage of society will be upon co-operative lines, and may be called the Socialist Republic, but it will not be Socialism, even though it will come through a knowledge of scientific Socialism.

Socialism is not an aim, but the force which propels an aim—the co-operative commonwealth.

Socialism is therefore the knowledge which causes us, the wage slaves, to organize as a class for the purpose of carrying the class struggle to its logical conclusion, the social revolution, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the substitution of the co-operative system.

If I err, let me be shown wherein my error lies. J. T. B. GEARHART.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.

PRAISES BEBEL'S "WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly accept my thanks for De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman." As a work for the elevation of humanity I have never seen its equal. Am also very much pleased with cover-design and appearance in general which has surpassed my expectations.

Fraternally,
GUS A. MAVES.
Toronto, Canada, March 12.

JINGOISM IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The officers of the Western Federation of Miners are out with a statement in reply to that issued by the Mine Owners' Association, which was presented to the Senate of the United States some time ago. The defense of the W. F. of M. was presented in the Senate by Senator Patterson, and ordered to be printed as a public document. It is not only a reply to the Mine Owners' Association: it is also in relation to the resolution introduced by Senator Patterson to secure investigation of conditions in Colorado by a Senate committee.

I would urge every S. L. P. man to secure a copy, and to study it carefully. It throws a flood of light on the class struggle in the Rocky Mountain region, and, in addition, shows up the mental calibre of the "Socialist" party.

I will touch on just one point: To the class-conscious Socialist the words of Karl Marx, "Workingmen of all countries, unite," are not a bit of glowing rhetoric thrown out, labor-fakir fashion, to give the unthinking something to talk about. It is a plain statement of a condition absolutely essential to the success of the Socialist movement, which, like commercialism, is worldwide. Hence it follows that the man who, calling himself Socialist, would introduce the element of nationalism, or rather, jingoism, into the labor movement, is an enemy of the proletariat; I care not what he may call himself. His actions speak for themselves.

This crime is committed by the men responsible for the statement issued by the W. F. of M. In that document we have evidence that the "Socialists"—I beg pardon, the "International Socialists"—are deliberately attempting to bolster up the cause of their pet trades union by calling into being a spirit of race hatred that is as hellish as it is unwarranted by the facts of the matter and the demands of the situation.

"All strikes," so the statement runs, "that have arisen can be traced to the encroachments of corporations, whose managers received their orders and instructions from a foreign source. In support of this assertion, John Hays Hammond, an Englishman, is the guiding spirit of the Venture Company, which company controls a large interest in the Coeur d'Alenes of Idaho and the Cripple Creek and San Juan districts of Colorado. . . . The prime movers in the Cripple Creek district in the strike of 1894 were residents of Colorado Springs, a city which is known throughout the United States as 'Little London.' In the strike of 1896, in Leadville, the leading spirit was John F. Campion, an importation from Prince Edward's Island."

And in the following paragraph the writer refers to "Arthur Collins, another Englishman," who "introduced the contract-fathom system, in order that the miners of America might be placed upon the same basis as the miners of Cornwall, England."

There is a great deal more in this strain, but enough has been quoted to show the spirit in which the statement of the W. F. of M. is set forth. We may well understand the Fenian, with his half-baked theories and his hatred of the "bloated Saxon," breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Englishman; we may understand the Populist, ignorant of what was really at the bottom of his troubles, calling down the vengeance of Heaven upon the Englishman who had led astray the would-be good—but—evil-is-present-with-men American capitalist. These men had at least the excuse of ignorance, but contact with them was not the less painful on that account; but, in the name of common sense, what excuse is there for the man who calls himself Socialist dragging in Englishmen, or men of any other nationality for that matter, as the villains in the play?

Now for a few facts. John Hays Hammond is an American; but he is none the less an exploiter on that account. The leading spirit in the Smelting Trust are Americans and Americanized Hebrews. I have yet to hear that the smeltermen feel the yoke less galling by reason of that fact. Among the exploiters may be

found men drawn from all nations, and the same condition obtains among the exploited; but the exploitation goes on just the same.

Capitalism transcends nationality, and the Socialist spirit follows it. I am not for a moment excusing the exploiters who happen to be Englishmen, but I am protesting against the inference contained in the statement of the W. F. of M. to the effect that Englishmen are the devils who oppress the workers, leading the would-be-goods of other nationalities astray. Is it not a strange commentary upon human intelligence that we should hear the hate-breeding doctrine of men with axes to grind upon the lips of those supposed to preach the brotherhood of man, and, as Socialists, to set forth the principles that light up the struggle of the workers, and point a way out of his difficulties? I have never found an American capitalist less rapacious on account of his nationality, and the same may be said of the capitalists of other countries.

Just a few words in reference to Senator Patterson, to whom the officers of the W. F. of M. entrusted their statement for presentation. He is a man who for years has posed as "a friend of the masses," and, as may be expected, it is impossible to connect his name with any measure that has done the workers of the State a good turn. On the other hand, what have the workers done for him? He is a millionaire; he owns two of the four great Denver daily papers; he is United States Senator; the law firm with which he was but lately connected has drawn huge fees from various trades unions; he is a political boss of no small magnitude, and aims to be supreme. Who would not be a reformer on these terms? He is just the man to whom the leaders of the W. F. of M., in their British-lion-tail-twisting tactics, could appeal successfully: Patterson has been in the business for years, and has made a fortune at it.

If, however, Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and O'Neil had used the mass of evidence contained in their statement to demonstrate the existence of the class struggle, and to urge the necessity of another and more desperate assault upon the citadel of Capitalism on the part of the workers, then you may be sure that the Hon. T. M. Patterson would not have touched it, unless—

He meant to go into the Socialist movement for the purpose of running it to suit himself. That has been his specialty for years. He has taken up, and dropped, any number of men and movements when profit promised.

Capitalism is the enemy, and we must never lose sight of this central fact. The jingo has no place in the Socialist movement. Fraternally, H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Colo., March 10.

CHATTEL SLAVERY IN THE ORANGE COLONIES.

Box 2340 Johannesburg, 2-13-04.

Editor Weekly People, New York, U. S. A.

Dear Comrade—The following protest and resolution has been passed by the Social Democratic Organization (Socialist Labor Party), Friday, February 5, 1904, and you are kindly requested to lay the same before your Party and to publish the same in The People. You will also send a copy to the S. L. P. of Canada, with whom we would like to be in touch. I think that a Socialist Labor Party of Greater Britain would be the best organization to fight against Chamberlain's Capitalist Party of Greater Britain. Yours fraternally,

I. Israelstam.

(Copy.)

Whereas, There appeared a report in the local newspapers, as follows:

"Kroonstad, O. R. C., Jan. 27, 1904 (Reuter)—Three hundred natives engaged in relaying lines south of Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, deserted last Friday. A strong force of the S. A. C. was despatched after them. The natives then submitted and returned to work;" and,

Whereas, The using of armed means to compel any person to work is nothing less than chattel slavery, and it is contrary to the principles of true civilization; and,

Whereas, In a colony where the people are denied political rights, the working people are confined to the economic weapon alone, namely, the strike, as a means of defending themselves against their exploiters; and,

Whereas, The using of the South African Constabulary, or any other colonial or municipal force by the government to suppress strikes, deprives the working class of making any use of his only legitimate tool with which to fight against a reduction of wages or against other encroachments upon them by the capitalist class.

Therefore, The Social Democratic Organization (S. L. P.), a party of workingmen organized for the interest of the working class, protests against and condemns the action of the Government of the O. R. C. of sending the constabulary

to force natives who were on strike to return to work; and be it further resolved, that all bona fide labor parties and trade unions of Great Britain, her colonies and of all other countries, are asked to join with us in condemning and protesting against the uncivilized and barbaric action of the authorities of the Orange River Colony.

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OFFICIAL

MASSON'S ORGANIZATION
New York, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
National Secretary, C. A. Wilson, 200
Dwight Street, New York City.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 24
New Reade street, New York City. (The
Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party
announcements can go in other than the
one by Sectional, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on March 18th at 2-6 New Reade street, with John J. Kinnealy in the chair. Absent and excused, A. Klein; without excuse, J. Hammer. The financial report showed receipts, \$26.66; expenditures, \$71.93.

Communications: From Section New York asking that a financial report on the condition of the Daily People be issued to the sections. In view of the fact that such a report is now in preparation for the national convention, it was held that with our limited force we cannot undertake to go twice over a task of such magnitude within so short a time, the convention being now near at hand. From Butte, Mont., asking for information about one T. A. Hickey, an expelled member of the S. L. P. It was resolved to furnish the information asked for. From Newark, N. J., reporting the resignation of members who had long been in opposition to the Party policy and who, having failed in an attempt to influence the recent state convention, had pulled out. From the Hungarian Socialist Society requesting that the N. E. C. send representatives to their convention to be held on April 2d and 3d, at 197 E. Fourth street, New York city. T. Walsh and A. Klein were chosen to visit the convention. From Richmond, Va., on matters connected with local work for the Party press. From Massachusetts S. E. C. several communications remitting funds from the proceeds of the recent fair in the amount of \$300 to be applied to loan certificates; also bearing upon work to be done for the Party press. From Worcester, Mass., reporting the expulsion of T. M. Carpenter for misappropriation of funds. From San Jose, Cal., reporting expulsion of G. P. Ross for conduct unbecoming a member. From Indiana S. E. C. reporting that because of illness of the secretary a temporary successor has been chosen. From California and Washington S. E. C. on the matter sent out by the National Agitation Fund Committee, promising that the same shall be pushed. From Cleveland, O., about a plan for the benefit of the German Party organ. Action deferred.

From Phoenix, Ariz., came a complaint against the organizer of the section and against the section itself for violation of the constitution. The secretary was instructed to reply that an individual member is in the first instance subject to the jurisdiction of his section and in the matter of the complaint against the section to call upon that section for its side of the case. From Denver, Col., a letter setting forth bad industrial conditions prevailing there and how a number of members have been compelled to leave town in search of work. From San Francisco, Cal., asking for information upon the rules governing the transfer of a member from one section to another. It was decided that a member who presents for transfer a card in arrears, must pay his dues up to the date of transfer to the section he transfers from. From the S. L. P. of Great Britain a letter reporting the progress made, pointing out that in the near future they will be able to enlarge their paper and asking for information in regard to Labor News Co. literature. From Missouri S. E. C. upon the status of that committee. The secretary had replied and the answer was approved. The Illinois S. E. C. asked for information about the price of prepaid subscription cards if taken in large quantities. The secretary was instructed to reply that it is impossible to dispose of them at the rate inquired about.

The general vote on the matter of the International Congress was canvassed. It was found that a large number of sections had failed to report their vote up to March 17th. Since it is desirable to have a full expression of the Party membership upon this question, it was decided to prolong the time within which reports must be made until March 25th to send a reminder to the delinquent sections.

Other communications, bearing upon local work, matters connected with the Party press, etc., were received from St. Paul, Minn.; Grand Junction, Col.; Seattle, Wash.; Troy, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich., and other points.

Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

N. E. C. OF CANADA

Regular meeting of N. E. C. at London, Ont., March 17th, J. Pierce in the chair. I. P. Courtney absent without excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Communications from Section Toronto enclosing \$2 for dues, stamp and semi-annual report; also reply to request of N. E. C. regarding the raising of an organizer fund. This matter was laid in the table until the reply from other sections come to hand. A further communication from Section Toronto regarding the money held in trust sent by the Section Hamilton. This was moved to come up under unfinished business carried.

Communication from H. H. Stewart, New Brunswick, which was attended to by national secretary.

The committee appointed to arrange

the affairs of the property of the

N. E. C. reported that the same is now safely deposited in the new quarters of Section London, in Duffield Block, Dundas street.

The matter of the money held in trust by Section Toronto was then dealt with, and since the money was forwarded to The People as intended by the subscribers in late Section Hamilton, and requested by the N. E. C., it was moved and carried that the national secretary procure the receipt from Section Toronto as it being the property of the late Section Hamilton now properly belongs to the N. E. C.

Section London not having forwarded its semi-annual report the secretary was instructed that same should be demanded without further delay. Adjourned. D. Ross, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting Illinois State Executive Committee held March 13th, with P. Veal presiding. Absent and excused, Yocom and Fennell. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From G. Renner declining nomination as delegate to National convention, accepted. From H. Sale giving excuse as to his inactivity his past sickness, thanking the comrades for nominating him as delegate to National Convention, but doubted his being able to go if elected; also sending suggestions on other Party matters. From Austin Alley, vote on National Convention delegates and \$3 for State Fund. From Duquoin, vote on delegates. From Peoria, same, and about Spring campaign there. From Peru, vote on delegates and State Convention city. From East St. Louis and Madison County, vote on State Convention city, and proposition No. 2. From A. Lingenfelter and national secretary, bearing on Comrade Goodey as a solicitor in place of Pierson. Laid over until next meeting and organizer instructed to get further information. From The People on building up the circulation of same. Referred to unfinished business.

Organizer reported having received matter from National Agitation Fund Committee and sent same to section; also having written California S. E. C. of our acceptance of its action in Pierson case, and having notified Pierson of the cancellation of our engagement with him.

The letter from Section East St. Louis on plan to increase the circulation of the Weekly People was read and adopted. Organizer was instructed to write The People for further information and when received to prepare same for publication as an initiative for other States to follow.

East St. Louis inquired about the notification and acceptance of the nominees as delegates to National Convention. The S. E. C. ruled that the sending of minutes of each session with names of nominees as they came in was considered sufficient notice and silence of nominees acceptance.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

General Fund—Balance on hand, Feb. 14th, \$25; Receipts: From East St. Louis for stamps, \$2.40; from Madison Co., for stamps, \$2.40. No expenditures. Balance on hand, \$11.05.

State Fund—Balance on hand Feb. 26th, \$26.07. Receipts: From Madison Co., \$1; from Austin Alley, \$3. No expenditures. Balance on hand, \$30.07.

G. A. Jenning, Recording Secretary.

BOSTON PARTY PRESS COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the action taken by Section Boston at a recent meeting, the committee which was elected to look after the subscriptions to the Party papers met and organized last Tuesday, March 15, at the headquarters of the Party, 1163 Tremont street. Frank Rohrbach, the literary agent of the Section, is the permanent chairman of this committee.

The object of this committee is to get subscriptions for The People, but more especially to see that expiring subscriptions are renewed. For this purpose the subscribers of this city have been classified into wards, and one member has been elected for each of the wards, each member to look after the subscriptions of his respective ward. When a subscription expires in a certain ward, the member to whom said ward is assigned is to look up the subscriber and endeavor to have the subscription renewed.

The meeting nights of this committee are the second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, and members elected theron are requested to attend regularly every meeting.

G. F. Kleindienst,
Rec. Sec.

CHARLES HANEL

In the passing of Comrade Charles Hanel, Branch Yonkers recognizes the loss of a member who was an honest and faithful wage slave, as well as a sincere and trustworthy Socialist, who diligently strived in uplifting the class of which he was a member, through strict adherence of principles of the S. L. P. He was born in Germany, and at the time of his death was 30 years of age.

All who knew him feel deeply grieved at his untimely death, and with profound sympathy this Section sincerely mourns the loss of its comrade.

R. W. Gaffney,
J. A. Orms,
P. J. Troy,
Committee.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-STRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged..... \$3,706.51

O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J. 2.00

K. Georgevitch, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.15

E. Seidel, Phila., Pa. 50

H. Fink, Los Angeles, Cal. 50

B. Fish, New Bedford, Mass. 50

C. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass. 50

(loan cert.) 100.00

C. Evans, Celina, Ohio. 1.00

See, Newport News, Va., per

Schade, collected at meeting

March 12, 1904, as follows:

E. Schade, Newport News, Va. 5.00

Slater, Newport News, Va. 1.25

Kinder, Newport News, Va. 25

Kenis, Newport News, Va. 1.00

Quade, Newport News, Va. 1.00

Redue, Newport News, Va. 1.00

Neumann, Newport News, Va. 50

Rudolf, Newport News, Va. 25

Markow, Newport News, Va. 25

Rose, Newport News, Va. 1.00

J. G. Powell, Newport News. 25

J. M. Sell, Milwaukee, Wis. 50

B. Beller, Kiel, Germany. 1.00

J. Martin, City. 1.00

T. Meyer, Baltimore, Md. 2.00

J. R. Byrne, Baltimore, Md. 1.00

G. Waldman, Baltimore, Md. 50

Sec. Stamford, Conn. 1.25

J. O'Rourke, Jellico, Tenn. 49

Total \$3,832.15

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per Circular Letter of September 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged..... \$8,387.22

J. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

H. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00

E. Moonelis, New York City. 50

Max Hayman, N. Y. C. (loan). 10.00

H. G. Kopp, Cincinnati, O. 1.00

Socialist Labor Club, proceeds

of entertainment held March

12, 1904, Brooklyn, N. Y. 15.00

A. Gilhaus, City. 1.00

J. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Total \$8,418.72

GENERAL ORGANIZER'S FUND.

To All District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Greeting:—

The following amounts have been contributed to date establishing a fund for placing an S. T. & L. A. organizer in the field as soon as possible.

Members and friends are urged to increase the amount collected.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinnealy, General Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Previously acknowledged..... \$139.90

L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass. 5.00

Eugen Fischer, New York. 1.00

F. Lochr, New York. 50

John Donahoe, New York. 50

I. Baldelli, Brooklyn. 25

Martin Aul. 25

John Hoernig, New York. 25

L. A. 140, (Weekly Pledges). 25

John Leahy, New York. 40

J. Newman. 20

J. J. Kinnealy, New York. 10

Joseph Johnston, New York. 10

Charles Carr, New York. 10

A. Bartel, New York. 10

Total to date \$1,865.65

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

All money will be acknowledged in The Daily and Weekly People. Send contributions to John J. Kinnealy, Gen. Sec., S. T. & L. A., 2-6 New Reade street, New York, or Sam J. French, care of Daily People, 2-8 New Reade street, New York.

Amos E. Handy,

Rec. Sec. L. A. 302, S. T. & L. A.,

North Vassalboro, Maine.

Previously acknowledged..... \$43.00

L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass. 5.00

L. A. 308, Plymouth, Mass. 3.00

A. J. Boland, Jersey City. 1.00

Charles Unger, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00

Sympathizer of L. A. 140, N. Y. 1.00

L. A. 252, Brooklyn. 1.00

F. A. Loehr, Brooklyn. 25

Ivo Baldelli, Brooklyn. 25

Edward McCormick, Yonkers. 50

John Hoernig, Brooklyn. 50

Collected by Fred Fellerman

at a birthday party at Hartford, Conn. 2.35

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